FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIDELA REPORTEDLY FAVORS SANCTIONING MASSERA

PY231550 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1950 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (NA)--According to a local morning newspaper, the military committee suggested at its last meeting that the former commander of the navy, Adm Emilio Massera (ret), be sanctioned for his criticism in his latest document. Meanwhile, Admiral Massera returned today to Argentina after a 4-day private visit to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, but when reporters tried to talk to him at Ezeiza Airport, he avoided them.

CLARIN said today that President Jorge Rafael Videla "suggested last Tuesday to the commanders of the armed forces the idea of sanctioning Admiral Massera for the highly political and critical nature of his latest document. The report was published in the Sunday column "Political Panorama" and states that the matter "was finally left up to the navy, a force which does not seem inclined to sanction its former commander."

The former navy commander is reportedly already working on his next document, which will be released in 2 to 3 months and in which he will give his ideas on what must be done.

President Comments Further

PY240314 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpts] President Jorge Rafael Videla said in Rosario yesterday, a few minutes before returning to Buenos Aires, that after leaving the presidency he will no go into politics, and that he will come out of retirement only if the country needs him.

President Videla attended flag day in the city of Rosario. Asked if after leaving the presidency he will go into politics, President Videla said: "No. I want to take refuge in the calm and peace of my home, where I am very happy with my wife, my children and my grandchildren. I will always be at the service of my country, but not in politics. If I am needed, if the country needs me, I will always be ready with the pen, with the sword, in an official or private capacity. But I will only respond to the call of my country, not to personal considerations.

Asked about the recent criticism made by Adm Emilio Massera, President Videla said that he did not want to comment on them because they are similar to statements made in many documents. He added: "Those are political statements and consequently they are a matter of opinion. I have considered them like any other statements, and I believe that a citizen or group of citizens has the responsibility and the opportunity to criticize. President Videla pointed out that "unfortunately, none of them provides solutions and since they do not provide solutions, the government has remained with the expectation of finding better solutions, better solutions than the few already found. We have provided good and bad solutions, but they have been solutions.

Regarding Massera's statement, President Videla said: "The government does not answer this type of criticism. We believe that sometimes silence is preferred, when silence comes from a polition of strength and prudence."

Asked about a possible sanction against Argentina by the ILO which is presently meeting at Geneva, President Videla dismissed such a possibility "because Argentina does not deserve to be sanctioned and, secondly, if the ILO works with conscience, prudence and justice, it is not going to sanction Argentina, now or ever."

VIDELA TO ATTEND BELAUNDE'S INAUGURATION IN PERU

PY240319 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0150 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (TELAM)--President Jorge Rafael Videla will go to Peru to attend the Presidential inauguration of architect Fernando Belaunde Terry on 28 July. This information was provided by the Ministry of Foreign Relations this afternoon.

FOREIGN RELATIONS MINISTER LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA

PY240323 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2217 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (TELAM)--Minister of Foreign Relations Gen Carlos W. Pastor, ret, left this afternoon for Austria, where he will stay 3 days at the invitation of the foreign relations minister of that country.

While in Vienna, Minister Pastor will meet with Prime Minister Bruno Kreisky, Foreign Affairs Minister Willibald Pahr and Sigvard Eklund, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Minister Pastor left at 1700 from Ezeiza Airport, accompanied by Protocol Director Carlos Katsenstein and Household Chief Carlos Felipe Blooner Reeve.

CASTRO MADERO TERMS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA 'POSITIVE'

PY231541 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1741 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has returned to the country after a visit to Yugoslavia where "guidelines for possible cooperation between the two countries" were studied. He also attended a meeting of governors of the international atomic energy conference at which the differences between the developed and developing countries were discussed.

Castro Madero, who arrived just after noon, talked to reporters at the airport and emphasized that the development reached by our country in the nuclear field "has been recognized in the world, particularly by the developing countries, who see Argentina as an example for their own plans and who are approaching Argentina to obtain cooperation and the transfer of technology."

Castro Madero said he visited Yugoslavia in response to an invitation from Yugoslav officials and that he met "with the vice president of the Federal Council and the mining minister to study guidelines for possible cooperation between the two countries." He added that "the forthcoming conference of the coordinating countries in the nuclear field of the nonaligned countries to be held in Buenos Aires was particularly discussed." Castro Madero said that "Yugoslavia in particular advocates a policy very similar to Argentine policy, therefore this contact was very interesting and positive."

BRIEFS

NAVAL EXERCISE WITH BRAZIL--The Brazilian Navy frigates Constitucao and Defensora have arrived in Buenos Aires port. These ships, together with the Brazilian Navy submarine Tonelero, which will arrive shortly, will take part along with the Argentine Navy corvettes Orumond and Guerrico and the submarine San Luis in the Fraternal Operation II, which will start on Wednesday. This operation was agreed upon at the end of 1979 by the governments of the two countries and is aimed at increasing bilateral relations. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA WARNS AGAINST ATTACKING MILITARY

PY231346 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Army Comdr Gen Luis Garcia Meza said yesterday that the armed forces are not becoming involved in the electoral process. He said, with a smile, that the armed forces will respect the results of the 29 June elections and warned for the last time that the armed forces will not permit any more attacks on any of their members or on the armed forces.

The army commander made these remarks in Cochabamba at the end of the 13th anniversary celebrations of the Lt Col (Rafael Pavon) mixed air group unit. He said: I warn for the last time that the armed forces will not permit any more attacks on any of their members or on the armed forces, and those who continue with their insults will have to suffer the serious consequences.

He added that the armed forces can no longer tolerate these attacks and insults against the armed forces such as the case of Mr Quiroga who, knowing nothing, concerns himself with the administrative and economic acitvity of the armed forces.

Asked if the armed forces will guarantee the electoral process, General Garcia Meza said that the armed forces are not becoming involved in this matter because it is the duty of the national Electoral Court, the government organizations and the political parties themselves, and also because the armed forces have already given their word.

CUB Statement

PY231938 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Bolivian University Confederation, CUB, has rejected the remarks made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who said the armed forces are not involved in the electoral process. The university federation has made a study of the national political situation and has approved the following points:

[Begin unidentified recording] The CUB agrees that confusion, disorder and unrest are caused by: 1) campaigns of terror and fear with paramilitary actions involving murder, rape, bombings, executions and unlawful arrests; 2) the deliberate and systematic campaign of speculation in basic foods to the detriment of the people's national economy; 3) the campaign of degradation and liquidation of the democratic process under threats to install an alien type of democracy, postponement of the elections, separation of the armed forces from the democratic process and actions aimed at dividing the unity of workers and peasants. [end recording]

Raul Perez Alcala, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, has said that he agrees with the remarks made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza that the members of the armed forces should not be insulted as long as the same treatment is given to civilians, who also deserve respect and consideration.

AIR FORCE CHIEF WARNS OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

PY231857 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent from Cochabamba reports that the commander of the Bolivian Air Force, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, has said that the armed forces will not allow the presence of foreign ideologies among the people.

[Begin relay] We would like to report the remarks made by the commander of the Bolivian Air Force which have created concern among some political leaders because the military chief, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, has said that communism, both pro-Moscow and pro-Chinese, which has infiltrated the political fronts, is a danger to the nation. He said that in view of this situation, the armed forces will not remain as simple spectators. He gave the impression that some measures would be taken to prevent this infiltration.

Regarding this statement, Victor Paz Estenssoro, chief of the Authentic National Revolutionary Movement, MNRA, has said that in case the armed forces again take the government by force, the MNRA, as a political force, will resist. Paz Estenssoro also said that the electoral process is normal with the exception of some dynamite explosions in some areas of the country. Paz reiterated that activities are normal. [end relay]

FSB DENIES RUMORS OF INVOLVEMENT IN COUP PLANS

PY210228 La Paz Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The Bolivian Socialist Falange is not involved in any coup d'etat aiming to interrupt the present democratic process in the country. Mr Freyre, the top leader of this political party, referred in this way to rumors that the FSB and other sectors are reportedly trying to take power through force.

[Begin recording] [Freyre] Regarding this matter, I want to report to the public that I had a meeting with members of the Central Committee of my party this morning and that there is absolutely no truth in that. The Falange is wholly independent of any position the armed forces may propose. So it is my opinion that this is just another rumor, one of the many that are circulating in this city and throughout the republic.

[Question] This means that the Falange is not for the coup d'etat which some sectors, enemies of democracy, are reportedly planning?

[Answer] It should be made clear once and for all that the Falange has its own position which is perfectly clear and which has been publicly proclaimed regarding all its intentions. Our hunger strike, for example, was totally independent of the electoral activity, properly speaking. The aim was to defend the dignity of the republic. The truth is that the complete leniency of the executive branch and its inability to solve any national problem caused the tragic events which have unfortunately taken place in Santa Cruz City and which we are the first to deplore. This has nothing to do with the interruption of the electoral process, nor with an alleged coup. The Falange has a totally independent position. [end recording]

PEASANTS LIFT BLOCKADE OF COCHABAMBA-SANTA CRUZ HIGHWAY

PY201314 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Peasants from the valley town of Tolata in Cochabamba have decided to lift the blockade of the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Highway. The blockade was lifted yesterday afternoon after Cochabamba Prefecture authorities and leaders from the local Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] started negotiations and signed an agreement. The blockade caused difficulty for hundreds of passengers and drivers going to Cochabamba since they could not continue their journey for 23 hours.

Peasants from the valley town of Tolata have stated that the blockade was lifted in defense of the democratic process. They added: It is hoped, therefore, that the government will also comply with the citizens' demands. The blockade was lifted through the mediation of the local prefecture and COB representatives.

UNHCR REQUESTS ASYLUM FOR ARGENTINE 'MONTONEROS'

PY190327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 18 Jun (AFP)--It was reported by sources close to the commission that the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees began here today action asking Bolivia to grant asylum and protection to three Argentine citizens that Peru is trying to hand over to Argentina through the Bolivian police.

Julia Ines Santos de Acebal, Noemi Esther Gianetti de Morfino and Julio Cesar Ramirez are being taken by INTERPOL from Lima to the Bolivian border by land. This operation might endanger the lives of these three persons, who are wanted by the Argentine police for past activities with the Peronist Montoneros.

Interior Ministry Denies Knowledge

PY231529 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 Jun (AFP)--High-ranking Bolivian authorities have categorically asserted that they have no information regarding the handover to the Bolivian police of five Argentines accused of belonging to the Montonero movement of Argentina. An official Peruvian document released yesterday states that three Montoneros who entered the country illegally and who were carrying out subversive activities had been sent to Bolivia so the police of this country could hand them over to the Argentine police.

Benjamin Saravia, the under secretary for immigration, reported that "the Interior Ministry has no official knowledge of the Peruvian authorities handing over to Bolivia five Argentines who were detained in that country so they could then be transferred to Argentina. This has been confirmed by other authorities of the ministry, whose minister, Gen Antonio Arnez Camacho, has asked for a report from the migration authorities," he added.

The Human Rights Permanent Assembly released a communique last night asking that the arrested Argentines, who should receive personal guarantees and asylum or refuge, be presented to the public. It also indicates that contrary to the Peruvian assertion, five, not three, Argentines have disappeared in Peru and have been handed over to Bolivia so this country can carry out the "dirty work" of handing them over to the Argentine police.

ELECTORAL COURT DECIDES LECHIN REMAINS CANDIDATE

PY210255 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The national Electoral Court has decided at a plenary meeting to turn down the request made by the Alliance of the Revolutionary Party of the National Left to withdraw its presidential and vice presidential candidates [Juan Lechin Oquendo and Anibal Aguila] and maintain its lists of senators and deputies.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--The cost of living index for the city of La Paz jumped 3.02 percent in May over the previous month. This is one of the highest indexes registered in recent years. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 14 Jun 80 p 10 PY]

CHAMBER DENIES PERMISSION TO PROSECUTE DEPUTY DIAS

PY211648 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] By 31 votes to 1, the Justice Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has denied permission for the Supreme Federal Court [SFC] to prosecute Deputy Getulio Dias, who had been charged with uttering offensive words against the Superior Electoral Court. It is sure the general assembly of the Chamber of Deputies in a closed session to be held next Friday will uphold the decision of the Justice Committee.

SAO PAULO RADIO, TV WORKERS END HUNGER STRIKE

PY211224 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0200 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Carlos Rodrigues' relay from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] The Tupi workers have lifted their hunger strike here in Brasilia now that their problem has been resolved. (Alberto Freitas), president of the Sao Paulo Radio Workers Association, will now tell us about the agreements reached with the federal government.

[Begin (Freitas) recording] Today we met from 0800 to 1900 to discuss the Tupi problem. Fortunately, an agreement was reached and the government was quite clear on the matter. Mass Media Minister Said Fahrat, the labor minister, Senator Jorbas Passarinho, opposition leader Freitas Nobre and Senators Jose Lins and Aderbal Jurema attended the talks. The following is the solution: The government has already made a decision on Tupi. All strikers will have their jobs guaranteed. Tupi will have another owner within a few weeks. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT CANADA 29-30 SEP

PY240120 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Itamaraty reported today that Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will make an official visit to Canada on 29-30 September at the invitation or Mark MacGuigan, Canadian secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Details of Chile Visit

PY240131 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2226 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jun (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will be received at a special meeting by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, who will also give a luncheon in his honor during his 3-day visit to Santiago, Chile, which begins on Thursday.

According to the agenda distributed by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Saraiva Guerreiro will hold two meetings with his Chilean counterpart, Rene Rojas Galdanes. The first meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon and the second on Friday. During his stay in the Chilean capital--the first official visit made by a Brazilian foreign minister for at least 8 years--Saraiva Guerreiro will visit the president of the Supreme Court, dedicate an engraved crafts fair, place a wreath at the monument of Bernardo O'Higgins and visit the International Studies Institute.

Pinochet will receive the Brazilian foreign minister at a meeting scheduled for Friday noon. This is to be followed by a luncheon given by the president at Diego Portales building.

The signing of documents will take place on Saturday morning, after which Saraiva Guerreiro will give a press conference. He will then return to Brazil.

In recent remarks to LATIN, Saraiva Guerreiro said that he was looking forward to this visit with interest, and that it "will contribute to strengthening even more the traditional friendship between our two nations and to developing our relations for the benefit of our peoples." He added that "Brazil and Chile have been friends for 150 years," and that "Chile cannot be left out of Brazil's friendly and constructive policy toward its neighbors." He said that both Brazil and Chile "are countries dynamically engaged in their development and imbued with the ideals of Latin American cooperation and brotherhood."

Although political relations between the two countries have not been very intense during the past 7 years, bilateral trade has greatly increased. According to official Brazilian statistics, in 1979 Brazilian exports to Chile totaled $378.7 million. In 1973, their trade totaled only $67.4 million.

EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS, MANUFACTURED GOODS INCREASE

PY172353 Paris AFP in Spanish 1133 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 14 Jun (AFP)--The Foreign Trade Department [CACEX] reported here today that Brazilian exports of raw materials and manufactured products increased 7.47 percent in volume and 29.64 percent in value during the first quarterof this year as compared with the same period last year.

CACEX statistics revealed that during the first quarter of this year Brazil exported 30,939,483 tons of various products with a total value of $5,604,137,000. During the same period last year, Brazilian exports totaled 28,788,241 tons worth $4,323,006,000.

During the first quarter of 1980, Brazil exported 27,263,480 tons of raw materials worth $2,252,290,000. The figures for the aame period last year were 25,433,093 tons and $1,689,230,000. The value of Brazilian manufactured goods exported during the period between January and April of this year exceeded the value of raw materials exported during the same period. During the first quarter of 1980, 3,473,771 tons of manufactured goods worth $3,289,988,000 were exported, against 3,109,771 tons worth $2,576,624,000 exported during the same period the previous year.

Coffee beans worth $714,945,000 still hold first place on the list of products exported by Brazil in 1980, followed by iron ore worth $427,393,000, several kinds of transport materials worth $355,250,000, and soybean flour and cake worth $317,790,000.

During the same period, Brazil exported mechanical instruments and machinery worth $263,676,000 and raw sugar worth $244,450,000. Exports of manufactured steel products totaled $132,168,000, and the export of machinery, electrical appliances andinstruments increased to $118,453,000. Exports of shoes and soluble coffee increased to $110,259,000 and $94,850,000, respectively, and tabacco exports totaled $83,011,000.

Brazil also earned $55,463,000 from the export of cacao beans, and during the same period it exported cacao butter and refined cacao paste worth $47,962,000 and $74,682,000, respectively.

According to official estimates, Brazilian exports of raw materials and manufactured products increased in 1980 to some $20 billion, against $15,244,377,000 in 1979.

TRADE FIGURES WITH EEC, LAFTA, U.S., JAPAN REPORTED

PY172352 Paris AFP in Spanish 0341 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jun (AFP)--According to the Bank of Brazil, this country's trade with Japan during the first quarter of 1980 registered a surplus of $17,377,000. During that period Brazil exported $249,193,000 worth of goods to Japan and imported Japanese goods totaling $231,816,000. During the same period of last year, Brazil imported Japanese goods worth $215,584,000 and exported $195,268,000 worth of products to that country.

The same source reported here today that Brazil's trade with the other 10 member countries of LAFTA during the first quarter of 1980 registered a deficit of $55,897,000. The data released by the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) indicate that during this period Brazil exported a variety of products worth $686,007,000 to the other LAFTA countries and imported goods worth $741,904,000 from those countries.

This is the breakdown by country:

Country	Exports in $U.S.	Imports in $U.S.
Argentina	216,895,000	328,909,000
Bolivia	30,155,000	16,189,000
Chile	87,764,000	89,909,000
Colombia	29,881,000	2,470,000
Ecuador	11,100,000	1,321,000
Mexico	91,921,000	75,608,000
Paraguay	81,204,000	16,343,000
Peru	20,249,000	28,206,000
Uruguay	78,483,000	27,398,000
Venezuela	38,175,000	155,556,000

As for its trade with the United States, Brazil experienced a deficit of $92,360,000 during the first quarter of this year. According to CACEX, Brazil exported $814,421,000 worth of goods to the United States while it imported U.S. products worth $906,781,000. During the same period last year trade between the two countries favored Brazil by $22,779,000. Brazil exported products worth $664,841,000 and imported products worth $642,062,000.

In its trade with the EEC countries, Brazil obtained a $283,407,000 surplus during the first quarter of this year. According to CACEX, Brazil exported merchandise worth $1,102,863,000 to EEC countries and imported from them goods worth $819,456,000.

This is the breakdown:

Country	Exports in $U.S.	Imports in $U.S.
FRG	272,414,000	379,192,000
Belgium, Luxembourg	59,895,000	45,346,000
Denmark	30,087,000	6,402,000
France	201,713,000	143,355,000
Ireland	5,596,000	5,433,000
Italy	175,100,000	73,991,000
The Netherlands	224,701,000	53,551,000
Great Britain	133,407,000	112,186,000

TURBAY REPLIES TO REQUEST TO LIFT STATE OF SIEGE

PA231447 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Edgar Francisco Azudillo report]

[Excerpts] The Confederation of Workers of Colombia has insisted on its request for the lifting of the state of siege. President Julio Cesar Turbaya Ayala replied:

[Begin recording] This decision is up to the president to make. The Constitution does not allow even the Supreme Court or Congress to ask for such action. Why? Because the very nature of public order makes the person responsible for keeping it be the one who makes such decisions. [Words indistinct] would be happier if the country could be ruled without special measures. [end recording]

JOINT DECLARATION WITH COSTA RICA ISSUED IN SAN ANDRES

PA232130 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Orlando Villar report from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] The governments of Colombia and Costa Rica today reiterated their support for the principles of nonintervention, sovereign equality among nations, respect for the territorial integrity of all nations and respect for human rights, which are the basis for stability and harmonious relations among nations.

The pronouncement is part of a joint statement issued by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier today after talks on San Andres Island that began Wednesday. The following is a text of the statement:

Invited by the Colombian Government, the Costa Rican minister of foreign relations and worship, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, paid an official vist to San Andres, Republic of Colombia, 20-23 June 1980 along with a high-level delegation. He held cordial talks in San Andres with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas on international affairs and bilateral relations. Both ministers confirmed to their satisfaction the lofty spirit of relations between the two countries and voiced their desire to further expand those relations. At the end of the meeting, they signed the following joint statement:

The foreign ministers reiterated their support for the principles of nonintervention, sovereign equality among nations, respect for the territorial integrity of all nations and respect for human rights, which are the basis for stability and harmonious relations among nations. They reiterated their support for the principles that no state can disregard or change the obligations set forth in treaties unless the peaceful acquiescence of the other parties is obtained. They also reiterated their support for the traditional international practice, the basis of peace and coexistence among nations, that no change in a country's constitution can alter international agreements entered into prior to the change, as set forth in the Convention on Treaties signed in Havana in 1928 which the two nations signed.

They studied with the greatest interest the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and voiced their concern about the deterioration of peace and of democratic institutions in the area. They also voiced satisfaction over the efforts some governments are making to ensure in an orderly and peaceful way the operation of a genuinely democratic system in which respect for basic human rights prevails in the social, political, economic and cultural fields.

They reiterated their pleasure with the efforts that the Salvadoran Government junta has been making to establish a democratic regime through a policy of profound economic and social content. In light of the first anniversary of the fall of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, they cited the creation of the State Council, with the participation of the various political forces in the nation and the announcement of elections. They voiced hope that free elections will confirm the Nicaraguan hope of achieving a genuine representative democracy.

They noted the big risk to the peace and security of the area posed by direct or indirect, illegal foreign intervention in the internal or external affairs of the nations of this area. They reiterated their decision to promote the most broad-ranging cooperation between the two nations to protect renewable and nonrenewable resources within the marine and seabottom areas belonging to each state pursuant to the treaty signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 17 March 1977.

The Colombian foreign minister reiterated to the Costa Rican minister of foreign relations and worship the enthusiastic support of his government for President Carazo's initiative of creating a university for peace based in Costa Rica under UN auspices so that it will give the proper academic training to achieve the ideal of harmonious coexistence among all nations of the world. The Colombian foreign minister noted his gladness at the initiative to admit Costa Rica as an observer on the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers, which will be considered in due time during the meeting of presidents of the subregion.

The two foreign ministers also agreed to establish a system of periodic exchange of information between officials of the two foreign ministries during meetings to be held every 3 months alternately in each country. The first meeting will be held the first week in September in San Jose. They noted their satisfaction with the signing on this date in the San Andres intendency of the cultural, technical and scientific cooperation agreements which constitute new ties of solidarity between the two nations. They noted the importance of President Rodrigo Carazo's visit to Bogota and President Turbay Ayala's visit to San Jose, which should be held as soon as possible.

TALKS CONTINUE IN BORDER DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA

PA182117 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Oscar Osorio report]

[Text] The governments of Colombia and Venezuela have the best intentions of finding a prompt solution to the maritime border dispute although it is too early to say they are on the brink of arriving at a final settlement, Col Julio Londono, chairman of the negotiating committee for the Colombian side, told this station's "Giant Perspectives" program when asked about the marked optimism with which the Venezuelan press has reported on the talks lately.

He recalled that on several occasions, it had been said with the same optimism that a settlement was imminent but it has not materialized. Londono, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, insisted that it is too still early to talk of an imminent solution. [Begin recording] I think it is too early to anticipate the outcome of the talks. It can be stated that the two governments and the two delegations are engaged in an open and constructive dialogue and the intention both of the negotiating committees and the governments is to achieve, as soon as possible, a suitable arrangement to solve the problem. [end recording]

Londono said the intention of the two committees is to reach a prompt solution.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES CONGRESSMEN'S MOSCOW VISIT

PA201912 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

["Informal Report" by Oscar Dominguez]

[Excerpts] The Supreme Soviet, the highest body in the Soviet Union, has deprived itself of the pleasure of hearing Chamber President Adalberto Valle Munoz's prose. The leader from Cesar had prepared a speech written in Valledupar. The lyrics were written by Camilo Namen and the music was composed by Emiliano Zapata and Leandro Diaz. With this document that will not go down in the history of post-czarist Russia, they praised the virtues of the proletariat and gulag regime and made a brief reference to the virtues of democracy "made in Colombia." But, as we reported, that speech was not delivered. The [Supreme] Soviet simply refused to meet with the Colombian congressmen despite the convincing dialectics of Ambassador to Moscow Guillermo Plaza Alcio.

The Soviet officials apoligized almost with tears in their eyes to the Colombian congressional delegation, saying that all their efforts are geared to advancing the Moscow Olympic games. However, they furnished them with the addresses of some stores where our legislators would be able to squander their $180 per diem buying Russian caps to dazzle their relatives and friends when they return to Colombia spouting a few words in Stalin's language. They will also purchase some bottles of genuine vodka to put in their bars at home. They will be used to show off, not to drink, unless a rich relative or a girl of loose morals shows up. Our congressmen are honoring the yellow, blue and red of our flag in other countries with great big hangovers so bad they could mistake the Parthenon for a carnival stand. They are thus preparing to cope with big current problems in Colombia, where thousands of families can't even get staples while others down champagne and caviar in the exotic scenarios of international diplomacy.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP COLGATE-PALMOLIVE EXECUTIVE THWARTED

PA210007 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2216 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 20 Jun (LATIN)--Police have reported that two people were shot and wounded today when alleged guerrillas unsuccessfully tried to kidnap a U.S. executive identified as Kenneth H. Reysen, manager of the Colgate-Palmolive Company.

According to police, six young heavily armed men surprised Reysen as he was leaving his home in the southern part of the city this morning. Reysen's chauffeur, the watchman posted at his house and several policemen engaged in a shootout with the kidnappers and forced them to flee. One of the alleged guerrillas was wounded and was picked up by his companions. Watchman Jose Ortiz Rodriguez was wounded and was taken to a clinic. Reysen's company has refused to comment on the incident.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND--Bogota--Juan Pablo Llinas has been appointed Colombian ambassador to Switzerland to replace Leon Colmenares Bautista, who resigned. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 80 PA]

EUROPEAN COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE--Bogota--Former Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo has been appointed chief of Colombia's permanent mission before the EC Commission. Vasquez is the first official to fill this post, whose seat is located in Brussels. He is scheduled to assume the post in early July. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 80 PA]

ARMED PERUVIANS SAID CROSSING BORDER FOR RIVER WATER

PA240215 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Loja Provincial Prefect Salvador Valdivieso revealed at the Fourth Congress of Provincial Councils in Portoviejo that armed Peruvians are invading the southern part of the country, taking advantage of a bilateral agreement whereby Peruvians are allowed the use of the waters of several Ecuadorean rivers. The prefect insisted the situation is becoming more alarming as the number of Peruvian guards increases, based on the signed agreement which permits Peru to use the waters of our rivers for irrigation of their border fields, causing serious harm to our farmers in that sector. Valdivieso exhorted the provincial councils and the national government to take note of this daily abuse on the remote southern border.

FERAUD SAYS GOVERNMENT STUDYING STRUCTURAL CHANGES

PA212206 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In a news conference, Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum reported to the country on various aspects of this ministry, noting that the country is experiencing complete calm.

[Begin recording] While the multiparty commission is studying the bill on constitutional amendments, the president is evaluating the work at all ministries in morning and afternoon sessions. The main purpose of these working sessions is to evaluate the work that is being done in each area, implement the necessary actions to boost the government action and coordinate the duties of the various offices to avoid the repetition of tasks, and the waste of efforts and to accomplish an efficient administration in the future. [end recording]

A newsman asked: Mr Minister, do conditions exist in the country to carry out political structural changes?

[Begin recording] I believe that the conditions do exist to implement the changes that are about to be made. One thing we must be very clear about is that these changes cannot be made overnight. It is very difficult and complicated to change a country especially when one does not have the economic resource needed to do it. Consequently, the country will see the changes in the long run. Perhaps, only the groundwork will be laid in certain areas during the 5 years of this administration. Therefore, the changes will occur in a process which will last possibly several years.

The problems we are facing in various provinces: [land] invasions, claims, threats of strikes and so forth are the result of expectations created by the electoral campaign and the political platform of President Roldos. I believe that it is in those sectors that the change is going to occur, but some think that this will happen overnight and this is not so. This is definitely not so. In addition, in order to implement the five main reforms--the agrarian reform, the tax reform, the educational reform, the administrative reform and the political reform--we need the legislative measures that these reforms require so that this country can begin to move forward. If this does not happen and as long as the country's economic and political structure remain the same, we will not be able to see these changes. [end recording]

POLICE SENT TO BALZAR TO PREVENT TEACHERS' ACTION

PA212207 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] A large detachment of the airborne police squadron has prevented teachers from seizing the townhall in Balzar municipality. The teachers have been on strike since 9 June and had announced the seizure to demand that the Finance Ministry transfer the funds required by the municipality of Balzar to pay their salaries which have the new basic level of 5,000 sucres.

SECURITY TIGHTENS TO PROTECT U.S. OFFICES FROM CUBANS

PY222345 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Jun (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources have reported that the internal and external security at all U.S. official offices in Lima, among them the embassy building and the ambassador's residence, have been reinforced as of today in view of the rumors of a massive occupation by Cuban refugees in Peru.

The source, who did not wish to be identified, stated that this measure was taken to keep U.S. diplomats, who refused to grant visas to 214 Cuban families who applied for them to travel to the United States as refugees, from being pressured by these people. The source also stated to this agency that the hunger strike by more than 100 Cubans which began 5 days ago is not the embassy's concern.

Employees of this agency witnessed the strict internal security carried out by security forces personnel at the U.S. embassy and ambassador's residence. Security measures have also been increased in other diplomatic buildings, such as the Information and Press Service Agency. The external security at all U.S. buildings has also been increased, and it is being carried out by uniformed Peruvian police.

GOVERNMENT REVEALS GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES OF LEFTIST GROUPS

PY210316 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (LATIN)--According to an official communique, Argentine and Peruvian extremists had plans to carry out subversive activities just 5 weeks before the transfer of power from the military government to the new constitutional government in Peru.

The Interior Ministry revealed last night that the state security services thwarted the plan after arresting foreign terrorists, who were handed over to the Bolivian Immigration Service.

According to the official communique, the Argentines Julia Santos de Acebal, Noemi Esther Gianotti de Morfino and Julio Cesar Ramirez--who entered the country illegally--belong to the Peronist Montonero movement.

The communique added that at the time of their arrest these people carried false identification documents, and that their presence in Peruvian territory "was dangerous for the national security."

The government released the communique in response to reports made in leftist newspapers and magazines that the Argentines were in fact kidnapped by the army intelligence services.

The magazine EQUIS-X and the newspaper EL DIARIO DE MARKA affirmed that members of the Argentine Army intelligence service that came to Lima a few days before the operation participated in the arrest of the Argentines. Both the magazine and the newspaper reported that the Montoneros, after being arrested and before being banished to Bolivia, were tortured in an army resort site called "Playa Hondable," 35 km from Lima. The press reports were not denied in the government official communique.

According to the police, three powerful homemade bombs exploded in Lima on 12 and 15 June, the explosion caused significant economic losses, but no casualties. The police so far have been unable to identify those responsible for these bombings.

The bombs damaged a municipal building in the popular district of San Martin de Porres, caused a fire in a bank in the outskirts of the city and damaged the grave of Gen Juan Velazco Alvarado who ruled Peru from 1968 to 1975.

The official communique affirmed that the Peronist Montoneros and Peruvian extreme leftists "were jointly preparing subversive actions detrimental to national security."

The last terrorist activities reported in Peru took place in 1976, when powerful bombs were thrown at the houses of Vice Admirals Jose Faura and Guillermo Larco, two former ministers of the navy during Velasco Alvarado's government. In 1976, the military government also reported the disbanding of an urban guerrilla group after arresting some leftist extremists, who were reportedly backed by army officers. At that time, former Interior Minister Gen Luis Cisneros showed to foreign journalists some of the arms and military equipment which were taken from the extremists as well as some pictures of the places where they met to plot their subversive activities.

The bomb explosions and the banishment of the Montoneros to Bolivia took place just 5 weeks before the new constitutional government assumes power with the inauguration of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry, winner of the 18 May elections. During his first presidential term from 1963-68, Belaunde broke up a guerrilla group operating in the central Peruvian Andes, after clashes with antiguerrilla policemen that caused deaths on both sides.

MINISTER-DESIGNATE VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS, FREEDOM OF PRESS

PY240335 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Future Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta stated today that the constitutional government of Fernando Belaunde Terry will be a zealous defender of public order and social peace, free of repression and intimidation. De la Jara y Ureta pointed out that he will have a free hand to carry out his task, which will be based on the respect for human rights as well as a complete and unrestricted freedom of the press.

The future minister said that social unrest and incidents will be avoided by means of a dialogue seeking agreements and efficient solutions. In regard to some strikes which are being held at present, he said that they are the result of a tense time, of the transition from one regime to another, of the increase of the cost of living and of low salaries.

GOVERNMENT CREATES NEW UCAYALI DEPARTMENT

PY192343 Paris AFP in Spanish 1044 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 19 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian Government announced here tonight the creation of the Ucayali Department, adding to the 24 departments of the country. It stated, however, that the promulgation of the decree is subject to the lifting of the general strike started 10 days ago by 50,000 inhabitants of Pucallpa, future capital of Ucayali. The strike is in demand of the creation of a department in the central zone of the Peruvian Amazon jungle.

Pucallpa, 700 km northeast of Lima, is part of the Loreto Department and its capital Iquitos is 1,000 km from Lima, thus creating great delays in administrative decisions.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Mines and Energy Minister Gen Rene Balarezo stated here today that Peru has reached 195,000 barrels daily in oil production, and that soon it will reach 200,000 barrels per day. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1837 GMT 14 Jun 80 PY]

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CHILE

PA202003 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] During a ceremony today, Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes Puga turned over to Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich the document on Chile's adherence to the protocol of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty.

In his speech in the ceremony, the Chilean official said: [begin recording] On the conclusion of the second meeting of the joint commission, I wish to express the Chilean delegation's sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality and attention we have received from the Panamanian authorities. I also wish to express my recognition of those who worked in the organization and development of this new meeting because their work permitted the successful holding of this meeting in an atmosphere of great understanding.

The well-founded hopes of achieving solid advances in bilateral cooperation which were expressed during the inaugural session have been realized as shown today by the important agreements on scientific cooperation and cultural programs that we have just signed. We have taken firm and decisive steps in mutual cooperation. They will undoubtedly help us to [words indistinct] through joint efforts in the difficult path that today's convulsed world presents. This is another demonstration that the old and traditional ties that link our two peoples are stronger today. I think we can state without fear that direct cooperation between two sister nations is the force that helps in overcoming the challenges of progress and facing with determination the needs of greater development. [end recording]

The Chilean deputy foreign minister was asked by this station about the areas included in the bilateral technical cooperation, he said: [begin recording] [words indistinct] precisely to further advance and to implement through specific achievements this [words indistinct]. As a result of the second meeting of the joint cooperation commission we have signed an important scientific and technical cooperation agreement and a program of cultural and educational exchanges for the next 3 years. These two agreements will permit a great relationship of cooperation in scientific, technological, cultural and education areas which will enable our two peoples to have a better understanding of each other and thus increase their friendship.

(Chile can offer many things). For example, we are able to provide technical assistance in the area of copper. Through the help of the Catholic University [words indistinct] Panamanian students there. We can also offer technical advice in many aspects of planning, particularly development areas such housing, health and education. Those are the essential aspects of the cooperation. Through the constant work of the joint commissions, other areas of cooperation might emerge. With the signing of the agreement, this cooperation can be carried out without any obstacle. [end recording]

RAILROAD WORKERS SUSPEND STRIKE, SET 25 JUN DEADLINE

PA202016 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] At 1600 this afternoon the Panama Railroad Workers Union called off the strike and set a deadline Wednesday, 25 June, for favorable responses to their demands. The decision was made following a 1-hour meeting with Capt Antonio Motta, deputy director of the port authority. The first strike by the railroad workers after the installations reverted to Panama began at 0700 this morning, bringing to a halt railroad traffic between Panama and Colon.

COSTA RICA

WORKERS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS BEGIN STRIKES

PA240148 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rica began the week with three new strikes, one called by workers and two others by students and teachers from different educational centers. The first strike began at 0600 hours at the Moin Pier where about 300 workers from Bublin y Carre called an indefinite strike. The workers are protesting nonfulfillment of several agreements reached during a previous strike.

Another strike was called by teachers of the Anastasio Alfaro School, who are demanding the appointment of guidance counselors. The third is being promoted by students from the technical professional school in El Roble, Puntarenas, who are demanding solutions to several problems.

EL SALVADOR

SECURITY FORCES ON AIERT FOR 24-25 JUN STRIKE

PA232019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran security forces have declared themselves on a state of alert in view of possible disturbanaces during a nationwide general strike to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday by the leftist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

The labor union committee made up of labor federations affiliated with Marxist groups has said here that some 70,000 workers are ready to support the strike. According to the leftist groups, the 2-day strike will be the beginning of the "final offensive" which has been announced for a long time by the Marxist groups which operate in El Salvador.

The activities announced by the sponsors of the strike include the cutting off of water and electric power. According to what has been announced, the workers should attend the activities scheduled by the leftist groups in neighborhoods and districts of San Salvador. The governmnet has not announced any special measures to counteract the strike organized by the Marxists.

Defense Ministry Spokesman

PA232022 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Jun 80 pp 11, 36

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces will not pay attention to the provocations of the leftist groups nor will they fall into the trap of well-planned movements. Nevertheless, they are ready to fulfill their constitutional mandate of safeguarding peace in the nation, a Defense Ministry spokesman said yesterday when referring to the announced "final offensive" of the leftist groups.

The army spokesman said the government is aware that a so-called coordinating body is planning violent actions on Tuesday and Wednesday is an attempt to disrupt the Salvadoran people's peace. Groups to burn vehicles, erect barricades and close the streets in the busier intersections have been organizaed to force the people to support a strike. They have even called foreign newsmen to tell them that "massacres" will occur on those days. This is a plan to discredit our country.

"All of this is public knowledge," the source added, "but it must be stated that the provocateurs are the leftists. Since they have not found support among the people, they want to force the people to go on a strike which violates the principles the leftists say they defend."

"Freedom to work is an essential human right. No one can force us to stop working just because they feel that we should support a specific political sector," the spokesman said.

Yesterday, during the "occupation" of five radio stations, the Coordinating Board issued a call for insurrection on Tuesday and Wednesday and it told the people not to go to their jobs "so they would not be exposed to repression." However, it did not say from where the repression would come, if from the left which does not want the people to work or from the authorities who have sworn to maintain peace.

The army spokesman said that the Salvadoran people should have confidence in the armed forces and know "who are their real enemies. They are those who, obeying foreign slogans, want to force the people to support their actions." These strike movements are not voluntary and this should be clear to the world, the spokesman added.

Junta's Antistrike Appeal

FA240433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0339 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran junta asked the people tonight not to join the strike called for Tuesday and Wednesday by the Marxist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. "The strike must not be held. It hurts the economy and can generate more violence. I ask the people to show up at work tomorrow," government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano said on a national radio and television network.

Majano's appeal was part of a conciliation message addressed to all sectors, in which he asked all Salvadorans to assume the responsibility of seeking a national unity formula that will put an end to the violence affecting this country.

But Majano clearly indicated that this invitation to a dialogue is not a sign of weakness on the part of the current regime. "The armed forces are capable of militarily controlling the belligerence, the disorder, the conspiracies and the anarchy to which this situation can lead us," he added. He then said that the gravity of the current situation is leading toward a gradual destruction of the country, and "an ill-fated and radical dictatorship will emerge from its wreckage."

This is the third time in less than 15 days that Majano has repeated his invitation to a dialogue as a means of overcoming the crisis of violence in El Salvador. According to Majano, violence is leading the country toward an economic chaos of dramatic consequences. "Destruction and death are walking hand in hand," he added. At least 40 people have died in El Salvador in the past few hours as a result of incidents of political violence.

The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, which comprises four leftist groups, recently announced at a news conference that some 70,000 workers have endorsed the strike in principle. The strikers have threatened to suspend the potable water and electrical services throughout the country. An uneasy calm prevails in the capital, augmented by the latest violent incidents that have taken place in San Salvador and in other cities in the interior.

Majano Suggests Dialogue

PA240315 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1242 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Interview with Col Arnoldo Majano on 23 Jun at the Education Ministry--recorded]

[Text] We asked Colonel Majano about the announcement made by leftist organizations regarding a strike to be held on 24 and 25 June.

[Question] What is the junta's opinion on the strike?

[Answer] I cannot speak in the name of the junta as such, but I think I interpret their opinion when I say that they believe that the sectors which called for a strike should seriously think it over. We shall hear and study their demands as publicly presented and urge them to reconsider because we believe that a way to solve the problems affecting the country, some of which they have expressed, is to reach an understanding between all sectors through a dialogue. This would lead all the various political and social factions existing in the country to some form of understanding. Their participation in this formula will bring coexistence and peace to the country.

[Question] [Words indistinct] invite these sectors to a dialogue?

[Answer] I am not specifically proposing a dialogue in the name of the junta but I believe that all sectors interested in building a new social order in the country should participate in a dialogue; that is, if it does not involve imposition but seeks an understanding.

Armed Forces Strike Preparation

PA240446 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador--Only 24 hours before the general strike called by the leftist groups, heavily armed troops have taken up positions in the streets of this capital. This military operation is being interpreted in El Salvador as prelude to the measures the army will adopt tomorrow when some 60,000 workers of the public and private sectors will go on strike, as ordered by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

LABOR UNIONS ISSUE DECLARATION TO SUPPORT STRIKE

PA222059 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 20 Jun 80 Volume 2, pp 1042-1044

[Excerpt] The Labor Unity Committee (CUS) made up by the Salvadoran United Labor Federation, (FUFS), the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation (FSR), the Food Industry, Textile Garments, similar and Affiliated Workers Federation of El Salvador (FESCIABCES), Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS), the Salvadoran Social Security Institute Workers Union (FTISS) and the Textile United Industries S.A. Labor Union (STIUSA): An appeal must be made to the organized workers to join and positively support the strike called by the revolutionary corrdinator of the masses and we hope that the reply will be the best.

At a news conference held yesterday at the law school auditorium the CUS issued a declaration of the committee to the people of Salvador and other parts of the world, which says the following:

Companeros, people of El Salvador and other parts of the world, we greet you in the name of the labor unions which make up the CUS.

The deep social, political and economic crisis affecting our country stems from a dependency which has been promoted and is still in effect. As a result of this dependency a situation exists in which a reduced group of families own the majority of the country's productive resources and, hence, the economic, political, cultural and social benefits produced.

However, the largest part of the Salvadoran people who are the main producers of the national wealth has been compelled to live under conditions violating the most elemental human rights.

Amid this acute crisis and in spite of the efforts of imperialism, the oligarchy and the puppet Christian Democratic Party [PDC] military junta distort reality with whimsical explanations in an attempt to prove that the ones to blame for the crisis are the people and its organizations. We know that the ones really to blame are the same oligrachy, imperialism and its allies.

This means that the rights and aspirations of our people have been ignored and, on the contrary, more than ever a brutal repression has been implemented in the cities and provinces.

The effort made by U.S. imperialism, its allies and the Salvadoran rightist reformists (the military and the PDC) in promoting their plan of reforms with massacres tries to prevent the victory of the revolutionary and democratic forces of the people over national and international reactionaries.

This is why revolutionary, labor, democratic, people's and progressive forces have been compelled to fight with doubled intensity and we have created a large union of forces to achieve the true independence and freedom for the people.

Repression in El Salvador has a long history and even though it is due mainly to the same structural causes, this year is has reached unprecedented heights and in recent months there have been an average of 50 killings per day, mostly in the provinces. It should be noted that dozens of peasants have been killed in Platanares, El Tricinio (Chalatenango Department), in Comunidad, Las Animas, Chalatenango and others. The massacre of labor leaders, teachers, students, political militants and in general all the people has become overwhelming. Up to date most of the labor unions offices have been dynamited, their offices looted in various parts of the country and the rest of the labor unions offices have been threatened with bombings and looting. Army and "security" forces personnel have participated in these terrorist operations. On many occasions they operate under the aegis of IGB [not further identified], Secret Anti-communist Army [ESA], Death Squadron [EM] and others. These facts refute the cynical claims of the government counterrevolutionary junta that there is no repression in El Salvador.

Within the framework of this situation, the PDC bears a great deal of the blame as well as Venezuela and other countries in trying to promote the reformist project which has not found support among the broad people's forces. The oligarchy in turn has unleashed a violent repression with a brutality unprecedented in the worst times of Molina and Romero.

The truth is that reforms are not being accepted by the people who do not want them. El Salvador, behind the mask of democracy is being led toward the extermination of its best sons. Reform with repression cannot be accepted by the peoples. This is included within a broader project which cannot be accepted by the country's popular forces and which is for the purpose of annihilating the revolutionary, popular and revolutionary movement. This political project is linked to the strategic, economic and political interests of U.S. imperialism. Those who have been inside the first and second junta governments reveal that U.S. intervention has taken place and that the United States has rejected any government that has not served its interests.

In addition to the U.S. intervention carried out by military advisers, antisubversive training, military aid and even the threat of civil war, an additional solution proposed by imperialism to the crisis includes genocide, the first stages of which have already begun. Therefore, we believe that U.S. imperialism should remember its defeats in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua. The selective murders have only strengthened and multiplied the people's movement and at this crucial moment facing the country the CUS greets and calls on all revolutionary, democratic and people's movement to remain united. It also calls upon all those who want to see our people free from imperialist domination, clergy and laymen, believers and unbelievers, to unite all our forces and join a single effort for the liberation of our people and a true justice, democracy and freedom.

Today when we begin the union of the Salvadoran labor movement, we know that it is not easy but we are sure we can do it. We understand that ideological differences are no obstacle to prevent unity. Today it is more understandable that we have to correctly face an ideological plurality in the labor movement. Unions are a single front of the workers and from here we organize resistance and the struggle against injustice and for the conquest of our immediate objective.

Therefore, it has been made possible for our labor centrals to fight as a unit respecting their ideological differences. We have begun the creation of the "Labor Union Committee." We believe the time has come to test the willingness of our leaders and rank and file of our labor centrals to begin the march on the path of unity, to begin a new period in history of the Salvadoran labor movement and sooner rather than later create the single labor central as the highest expression of unity within the labor movement.

In this way the CUS calls on its thousands of organized workers to follow the appeal of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] for a 2-day strike and to repudiate and fight beside our people to attain: a halt to repression and an ending of military operations in the cities and provinces, the immediate lifting of the state of siege, an end to foreign intervention, an end to the intervention against university autonomy, and freedom for Salvador Samayoa.

Finally, we urge the rest of the labor movement to forge the most complete unity and alongside the democratic and people's forces build a truly free sovereign nation.

The CRM is confident that the general 2-day strike will be an indisputable show of power of the people's organizations and will have the most open support not only of the organization's members of the CRM but also of other powerful unions, such as the health sector workers, the market peddlers, government workers and others.

GUATEMALA

THOUSANDS TURN OUT FOR ANTICOMMUNIST RALLY

PA240207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Some 100,000 persons participated Sunday in an anticommunist demonstration in support of the army. The demonstration was held in Quetzaltenango in Western Guatemala. Quetzaltenango, the second largest city in Guatemala, hosted delegations from the northwestern region to the demonstration, which was organized by a political sector which has formed the Authentic Nationalist Central Party under former President Carlos Arana Osorio.

This is the second such demonstration in this country, which is shaken by the violent confrontation of extreme left and right groups. The first was held a month and a half ago in Chiquimula in eastern Guatemala.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS STAND CONCERNING PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

PA201858 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] On Tuesday, 17 June, the Foreign Ministry exchanged views on the status of the peace negotiations with El Salvador with the directors of the newspapers and the radio and television newscasts. This event is important not only because the media plays a prominent role in the promotion of ideas and opinions but because it is through this media that certain information, better yet certain misinformation was given. This misinformation was on a very delicate international problem which must be treated very carefully, with a large dosage of good sense and without adopting sentimental stands or going into temperamental tantrums.

The case which led the Foreign Ministry to summon the press is very well known and therefore, there is no reason to repeat it or to mention any names in connection with it now. We only want to explain, based on what was said during this meeting, that the reporters who had published spectacular news on alleged anomalies in the negotiations with El Salvador only made the mistake of granting too much credibility to an unreliable source because by distorting the facts and giving only one side of the information, they were not rendering a good service to the public but are confusing it. In sum, it is another typical case in which the good faith of newsmen is caught off guard.

The foreign minister, the deputy foreign minister, the members of the negotiating commission and the members of the commission on borders attended the meeting in addition to the directors of the media. All these officials know very well the most intimate details of the conflict with El Salvador. They have all participated in the talks actively and directly. They are all very capable professionals and honest citizens. Regarding the defense of Honduran rights in the negotiations with El Salvador, they all attested to the fact that things are not as they have been presented over the past few days through sensationalist and alarming statements. They said that there are no anomalies in the documents signed which could threaten the Honduran cause and that everything continues to unfold within the foreseen and foreseeable conditions in this kind of matter.

One of the most important aspects of the matter is that the thesis of a comprehensive and simultaneous solution to the seven points identified by the OAS as reasons for the controversy continues in effect. This means that the two sides are aware that all these points must be solved at the same time or nothing is solved. Just as in any negotiation of this kind, each side is trying to reinforce its position and break the resistance of the other but the prevailing criteria is that there can be no agreement if the line of justice and honor is totally abandoned.

One must bear in mind that the object of the direct talks is to iron out differences and reach agreements in principle and that the result obtained from this will be turned over to the mediator so that he can analyze it, establish the pertinent deductions and make recommendations.

Let it remain clear then that the general peace agreement between Honduras and El Salvador is not being signed during the negotiations. What is being done is seeking agreements in order to sign the document later on.

The error which became evident in recent speculations published here is precisely the hasty judgment of a matter which requires a lot of calm and caution. It has been insinuated that our Foreign Ministry has weakened its stand and is leading matters along the wrong path. This is not so. It is not as simple as that. Not everything is hard or soft in a negotiation. It is a strategy in which these two options are alternated and combined in order to reach an agreement. If there was a consensus in everything discussed there would not be any controversy. The two countries would not have drifted apart and the past 11 years would not have been uselessly wasted.

The truth is that there are still disagreements which the negotiations are trying to resolve in the best way and once and for all. Therefore, it must be understood that the Honduran negotiators, and presumably the Salvadoran negotiations too, are determined to find a just and honorable agreement. It would be ideal not to have so many delays in a border conflict which is already 100 years old as this is not a reason for speeding up the process to get out of the impasse soon and in any which way.

Honduras hopes that in addition to finding a just and honorable solution the two countries will find a decisive and final solution. This is the stand of the government of the armed forces which is in no way subject to changes, and which is actively working to make the peace treaty possible without pause but also without haste.

It is most important to do things right even if we have to wait for another 100 years.

CGT THREATENS TO STAGE GENERAL STRIKE 25 JUN

PA231625 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1536 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Social Christian General Workers' Central (CGT) of Honduras today threatened the military government and private enterprise by exerting pressure and staging a general strike on Wednesday. The decision was made last night during an urgent CGT meeting which accused the Labor Ministry of imcompetence and intransigent management in solving the labor dispute at the Envases Industriales firm. This is one of many interconnected firms run by the U.S. banana enterprises operating along the northern Honduran coastline which are firmly opposed to all labor claims not provided for in the labor code.

Felicito Avila, CGT general secretary, stated that he has asked the executive branch to solve the dispute or else it will go on a general strike in which other central labor organizations, confederations and federations of other sectors are expected to participate.

He also accused Michael Rotolo, an American citizen of the Honduran brewery which is also connected with a banana company, of causing the disputes in the firms.

NICARAGUA

ARCE VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF ANNIVERSARY FETE, OTHER ISSUES

PA230326 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jun 80 p 3

[Interview with Revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce in connection with upcoming first anniversary of Sandinist revolution--place and time not given]

[Text] Question: Commander Arce, what is the international significance of the Sandinist peoples revolution now that almost 1 year has passed since the triumph of the insurrection on 19 July?

Answer: We have always felt that the triumph of the Nicaraguan peoples revolution was not just a triumph for Nicaraguans, that the Sandinist peoples revolution has been a triumph for all peoples who are struggling for their liberation, a triumph for Latin America, a triumph for the peoples of the Third World, for all men who love progress and peace and for all men, countries, peoples and governments which seek to bury the old international relations and develop a new world economic order, a new framework for political relations among nations. For us, the first year of achievements of our revolution constitutes an event for national festivity, not only because it permits us to evaluate a year of activities and improve the path taken by our revolution to refine and adjust it, but also because it permits us to realize the significance that this revolution holds for our people and the other peoples of the world. For this reason, we have considered it appropriate that the anniversary celebrations be shared by all those who also triumphed with us on 19 July.

Therefore, we have considered the commemoration of the first anniversary to be an opportunity to meet with all those sectors which, before or after 19 July, have contributed in one way or another to help our revolution proceed amid all the difficulties, amid all the consequences of the dictatorship.

In our opinion, this is the significance of this first anniversary. We tried to gather together for this commemoration all those sectors of the world which have in one way or another have been linked to or identified with our process and have made a contribution to permit this process to proceed along its path and to make it increasingly true and factual that the Sandinist peoples revolution is not only the heritage of Nicaraguans but of all men who are committed to justice in the world.

Question: Commander Arce, this belief has its practical application in the invitation to certain international personages. Specifically, three prominent world figures have been invited: President Castro, President Carter and Yasir 'Arafat, himself. What is the policy of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in this regard?

Answer: I believe that we have not invited only three personages. We have probably invited more whose names we have not announced officially for reasons of diplomatic courtesy.

There has been some mismanagement of news reports and there may even have been speculation regarding those invited which, in the first place, shows that this commemoration has international importance.

The fact that the international agencies are concerned with speculating about or reporting on those personages possibly attending this commemoration highlights the importance of the Nicaraguan revolution in the contemporary world.

It also highlights the significance of the fact that by their presence here, [the guests] will be reiterating the friendship with our people and our process that is felt by the most varied world forces. By our invitations to world or regional personages, persons identified with our struggle or who have subsequently contributed to our triumph or helped us to solve the many difficulties that we inherited from the dictatorship, we are reaffirming conduct that has been a constant feature of our foreign policy, that is, our integration from the outset into the movement of nonaligned countries.

This integration does not only represent the fact that we are joining the countries that are closest to us in experience, the countries of the Third World. This integration does not only represent the fact that we are joining countries which like us have clear anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist convictions. This integration is also the quickest way to express one of the intentions of the Sandinist peoples revolution.

This is the intention to have relations with all the countries of the world, the determination to cultivate friendship with all the countries of the world, the determination to take Nicaragua out of the isolation in which the dictatorship maintained it and truly and wholly bring it into the concert of nations.

That is why we, having an idea of the significance of our revolution and a clear definition of our foreign policy, have extended invitations to all those forces which had shown friendship and good will toward our process. We have even invited some who have not been characterized precisely by such feelings.

But we are doing it for a purpose. On the occasion of our first anniversary, on the occasion of the first year of achievements of our revolution and taking advantage of the revolution's international relevance, we wish to reaffirm to the world our policy of friendship.

This policy of rapprochement represents the will of a people, the will of our vanguard, to maintain and cultivate the best relations with all countries.

Obviously, no one can offer friendship forever without receiving it in return. But we want to exhaust all our political efforts, all our political ability, to offer friendship before having to assume attitudes of animosity toward those who may wish to adopt attitudes of animosity toward us.

If some day we have to take a clear position of animosity, of hostility toward a country, we want it to be understood that first we exhausted sustained efforts to establish friendship with all countries, independently of their ideological positions, their economic experience and so forth. We respect the self-determination of peoples and we believe that the internal problems of those countries must be solved by their peoples and we have no right to set ourselves up as judges of their situation.

Question: Commander Arce, in some cases the invitation to certain chiefs of state has been interpreted as a contradiction of the definition of our process. What can you tell us about this?

Answer: We believe that one must learn to recognize the differences among imperialism, in the context of the economic-political reality in the world, the attitudes of governments and the attitudes of chiefs of government.

I do not want to say that there is no relationship. I believe that the question refers to the invitation made to President Carter. [paragraph continues]

Obviously we are anti-imperialists, in an emphatic, radical and unyielding manner. This must be made clear to all the world. We are anti-imperialist because we are opposed to having transnational concerns expand their domination and growth as a result of our work and raw materials. We do not want them to monopolize financing and technology and impose their will on us. We are opposed to having our country become a supplier of raw materials and an eternal consumer of foreign technology. We are opposed to being a colonialist or neocolonialist enclave under foreign domination.

We seek our own identity as a people. We seek to develop our own capability and in this respect we reject all attitudes tending to deprive us of this historic right for which we have struggled. Imperialism is the development of an economy which dominates the economies of other countries. Imperialism controls the economy of smaller countries, retards it and loots its raw materials and the fruit of its work for which it pays low salaries. It means selling technology dearly and keeping other countries in a constant state of poverty, underdevelopment and prostration. We reject all this.

There are governments which practice imperialist policies. We have said that the United States has developed an imperialist policy and we have expressed not only our anti-imperialism as an abstract economic-political aspect, but we have said that Nicaragua has been directly affected by U.S. imperialist domination.

It was U.S. imperialist domination motivated by its interest in a canal, our natural wealth and geopolitical reasons which imposed and maintained a dictatorship over us.

This is why we have constantly and clearly denounced this U.S. imperialist attitude. After the triumph, when we have seen indications of a possible imperialist aggression against our country, we have immediately jumped to our defense.

However, we cannot deny that following the revolutionary triumph there has been an official policy in the United States and especially from Carter to try to prevent this type of situation.

We have been told that there is interest in developing a new type of relationship with Nicaragua. We have insisted that this new type of relationship should be not only with Nicaragua but with all of Latin America.

Therefore, we have seen this willingness and must learn to recognize it and not to cling only to past situations. We cannot forget it! Therefore, when situations occur in the United States, be it with the great transnational concerns, Congress or reactionary sectors in Carter's administration, even at the highest level close to Carter, we have protested and fought this attitude.

But if Carter intends to follow a policy involving certain changes in our relations, we believe that we can consider the differences although this does not mean that we are abandoning our anti-imperialist attitude and our clear intention of rejecting any injustice which may come from the nation to the north.

Question: Commander Arce, it has been said that Carter is a symbol not only of his country's government but also of the imperialist policy you mentioned a while ago. In this case, what is the difference between the Carter invited by the revolution and the Carter representing an imperialist policy?

Answer: We believe that as a President of the United States he is a symbol because he represents the nation and its policies. What we must differentiate is the role played by the President, the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA, Congress and the transnational news agencies which manipulate opinion, create conditions and support positions promoted by imperialist interests.

There is room for analysis and if what we want is to reassert our desire for cordial relations, even with those who were not our friends in the past, we do not see why this situation may not include the U.S. President.

Question: Commander Arce, are we, on the other hand, inviting presidents and personalities of socialist countries?

Answer: Yes, if we have invited some who have not been our friends and have invited recent friends, if we are inviting friends who are not too close to us, how could we keep from inviting very good friends!

How can we keep from inviting those who are identified with us historically, who have helped us in our struggle and who have been with us through thick and thin?

What is difficult to understand is how we can reconcile diverging attitudes. However, in practice the Nicaraguan revolution has made them converge.

In Nicaragua you find U.S. and Soviet aid. We have aid from Cuba, Venezuela, Peru and the Third World countries. Why? Because the Sandinist peoples revolution does not belong only to the Nicaraguans. You have even seen that there has been rejoicing in revolutionary movements in all peoples. There has been rejoicing in the leftist field. However, it has brought satisfaction in other countries of this continent and Europe. You have heard here in the plaza that Nicaragua is expected to produce a new model for nations. They expect us to find an advanced formula for building a more satisfactory social and economic order to meet the demands of peoples.

This emphasizes the meaning of the Nicaraguan revolution and why we have received aid from the most varied sectors, also why we can expect delegations from nations which, in one way or another, have been on our side during the reconstruction stage.

Question: Commander Arce, with regard to the celebration of the first anniversary and the National Reconstruction Government's foreign policy someone said that we are using anti-imperialism in only one direction and changing our attitude in the Afghan case. What could you tell us about this?

Answer: To reply scientifically to the arguments of the ignorant is a very difficult task.

The problem is that there are some who are ignorant of the fact that modern social sciences call everything imperialism.

One could call the Roman soldiers of Julius Ceasar imperialist. But there is only one kind of imperialism. There cannot be several kinds of imperialism.

Imperialism is a socioeconomic phenomenon which has its political expressions. But it is only one. In this respect we cannot confuse one thing with another.

The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is not an expression of imperialism. It could be called an intervention and we are not going to judge this because it is not our business. This is why we abstained from voting at the United Nations. But there are some that say that their presence was requested according to agreements to prevent an aggression. Another version says that there was no such request but that it was an intervention. We are not going to say whether or not they intervened or came to give aid.

However, it cannot be called imperialism. Whoever does so is merely ignorant or has the intention of confusing ignorant or backward sectors.

CRUZ DISCUSSES MARXISM, U.S. PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE

PA201802 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Jun 80

["Indirect Line" program featuring Dr Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction answering questions from listeners calling in; moderator not identified--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your opinion of Marxism-Leninism? Are you Marxist-Leninist? What do you think of Alfonso Robelo's attitude in having left the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and later, his antipeople campaign?

[Answer] I reply to your question with pleasure, companero. I frankly do not know a lot about Marxism-Leninism. I am only interested in the welfare of the people, the (?goal) of the Sandinist revolution: a solution to the great problems of the Nicaraguan people. We must definitely enter into a process such as the one being implemented by the vanguard of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the transformation of Nicaraguan society.

Personally, I think I am a progressive man. I am not a Marxist. But I am in no way anti-Marxist. [words indistinct] of Alfonso Robelo of having withdrawn from the government junta, I respect the decision he made. It is a very personal affair of his.

[Question] The United States is already going to grant part of the $75 million loan. Can you tell me [words indistinct] grant the rest of the loan of [words indistinct]? The other question is what type of policy did the United States (?reiterate) when you went to the United States for [word indistinct] the matter of the loan?

[Answer] I will answer with pleasure. The rest of the $75 million is going to be approved soon, it is believed before the end of the month, in the U.S. House of Representatives. Regarding the type of questions that were asked during my visit to the United States, what concerns were voiced to me, I must say that I received all kinds of questions, I was subjected to all kinds of questions.

First, as is logical, I held a meeting with members of Congress. I had a chance to talk to 60 or 70 representatives in the House, the counterpart of the Chamber of Deputies in a Latin American country. I also had a chance to converse with the speaker of the House of Representatives and also talked to several senators.

But my meetings were not only with representatives of the U.S. people in Congress. I also talked to U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, with the U.S. press, with private sectors of the United States, that is, with organizations that represent the private business sector, equivalent to the Higher Council of Private Enterprise.

Obviously, the great concern of Americans is to know if the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is going to guide us toward a situation in which Nicaragua could become a threat for the security of the United States. As you can understand, this is something that is very easy to answer because we could never be a threat to the security of the United States.

I put much emphasis, as I have told the press on various occasions, on the fact that we are a nation that is free and sovereign. Nobody must assume the right to become concerned because officials of our government go to Moscow or Havana because the officials of the U.S. Government do the same thing and nobody has to question us Nicaraguans about this.

I can tell you that the great majority of the citizens of the United States, from the conversations I held with their representatives, respect the right of the Nicaraguan people to be totally autonomous.

As is logical, they are also interested in having some sort of participation in our process. I assured them that we Nicaraguans want this too, as long as relations are kept on a plane of mutual respect. I indicated to them that for us, the United States constitutes an important source, not only of financial cooperation, but also for closer cultural bonds, the cultural influence the United States has had in the past [as heard]. I also greatly stressed that we have the perfect, or the most complete, liberty to expand the basis of our relations in the world, not only with regard to commercial relations but also political and cultural relations.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding the Democratic Conservative Party's protest over the visit to Nicaragua of Commander Fidel Castro, who, according to them, is a dictator who has been in power for over 20 years in Cuba?

[Answer] The vanguard of the revolution, which is pluralist inside and outside Nicaragua, has decided to invite those statesmen, those rulers, those world personages who in one way or another (?participated) in the process of the war of liberation and who are helping in the process of reconstruction. Furthermore, we have the most cordial relations with the Cuban people, and Commander Fidel Castro, chief of state and leader of the Cuban nation, must always be welcome in this land of Sandino.

[Question] I have learned that Nicaragua is a nonindustrialized nation. Therefore, it is at a disadvantage, along with nations of the area such as Guatemala, Costa Rica and El Salvador. My question is: What advantage is it for Nicaragua to belong to the Central American Common Market? Is our revolutionary government trying to introduce any favorable mechanism for our country which, as we all know, is mostly a farming country? Also, does Honduras belong to the Common Market? If not, when did it leave the Common Market?

[Answer] Your question is very interesting. You are correct in saying that we are mostly a farming country. But we are also trying to develop our industry, although it is at a beginning stage.

Our production was affected due to the war. As a result, you are correct in that we are now registering an important deficit in our trade with Central America. It is also true that we have had financing, for example, from the Central Bank of Costa Rica through a reciprocal payment settlement, to finance that deficit. But this only constitutes a respite.

I sincerely believe that the important thing here is to restore our own production at competitive levels with the rest of the area. I am sure we are going to do it. We have included it in our production programs for the next few years.

Now, we have already discussed with the other authorities of Central America our special situation and we have been allowed to have more necessary flexibility, at Nicaraguan (?discretion), as long as it does not seriously affect regional production.

As for Honduras, you know that Honduras last month succeeded in having it be given special treatment; special treatment, for example, in the Central American Common Market where, in order for a project to obtain financing it must be of regional interest, that is, that it affect the other markets. However, Honduras was granted special treatment in the sense that any project that is developed within the [word indistinct] of Honduras could be interpreted in one way or another as being of regional interest.

It did receive a number of instances of special treatment. We, too, are receiving certain special treatment, although this doesn't involve marketing, which is [words indistinct], but it did in the case of the Central American Economic Integration Bank, where Nicaragua is the object of [words indistinct] of special treatment this year and the next.

I believe that Nicaragua's relationship within the Common Market, with the other countries, must be the object of a careful study. And this is being done precisely at this time.

[Question] If there is nothing wrong with the agreement signed between the CPSU and the FSLN, why is it not being given the publicity that [words indistinct] Alfonso Robelo? The second question is: Is the FSLN anthem to be played when President Jimmy Carter comes to Nicaragua?

[Answer] If there is any agreement--of which I have no knowledge--between the CPSU and the FSLN, it is obviously an agreement between two political parties and not an agreement between the state of Nicaragua and the state of the Soviet Union.

With regard to whether President Jimmy Carter does not visit [as heard] [word indistinct] the 19 July celebrations, we would play the anthem of the vanguard, I would say yes, because this anthem, within the vanguard of the revolution is [passage indistinct]. This in no way constitutes an attack on the nation. It is an attack on U.S. imperialism, which is a reality that has occurred in the past. I personally do not think that the U.S. people are enemies (?of ours). On the contrary, I think we must distinguish between the nation-state and the people. When the United States invaded Vietnam, submitted it to indescribable martyrdom, it was not the U.S. people causing harm to Vietnam; it was the nation-state of the United States causing harm to the people of Vietnam. When the Soviet Union invaded Hungary, again it was not the Russian people that caused damage to the Hungarian people, but the nation-state Soviet Union causing harm to the Hungarian nation.

That is, we must differentiate between the governments, the state, as it were, and the people. Again, I personally believe that the U.S. people, far from being--as a people in general--the enemy of humanity, comprise a nation with a high degree of human sensitivity. Only in the United States can you see cases like one to which I have referred on many occasions, of a group of laymen--nonreligious laymen--I repeat, in the state of New Jersey adopting the children of lepers of South Korea. If we know that the CIA has made mistakes, why do we know it? Because the U.S. people criticize the CIA. Why was it that President Nixon was ousted from the White House? President Nixon was ousted from the White House because he failed to live up to principles which are the standards of conduct [words indistinct] of the U.S. people. That is, we in Nicaragua in no way--even though the vanguard of the Sandinist Front introduced this phrase--in no way are attacking the U.S. people. It was the Marines, that not once, but on repeated occasions, violated Nicaraguan territory.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [words indistinct] (?I could) resign from the government junta [words indistinct] if my health conditions would so [word indistinct]. If I conscientiously arrive at the conclusion that I am not conducting myself in an efficient way, am not serving the Nicaraguan people or the revolution in an efficient way, I would have to resign. I do not foresee any other circumstances in which I would resign. I have absolute faith in the revolution. I know that this revolution is very unique, very Nicaraguan, that it is to become a model for the world. I am very proud to be serving it.

[Moderator] It would be advisable to expand a little bit on this famous phrase in the Sandinist anthem referring to the enemies of humanity. It is something that is frequently mentioned. I believe that Dr Cruz was very right in saying that when one refers to the enemies of humanity, one should not refer to the U.S. people, but rather to the most reactionary sectors of the United States such as the great monopolies, the great consortiums that very definitely influence some of the decisions of the U.S. nation. These are the ones who have influence, for example, over the great manufacturers of arms which it could be said are the enemies of humanity. These are the ones who definitely used their influence to prolong the war in Vietnam in a cruel way against the will of the U.S. people who, on the contrary, opposed this war. We could also say the sectors in the United States which to the last moment supported Anastasio Somoza, who was assassinating the U.S. [as heard] people. I do not know if you agree with me, Mr Cruz?

[Cruz] I agree completely. We are in no way referring to the clergy, the North Americans, who were the first--or were among the first--to denounce the atrocities being committed against our peasants by the National Guard. We are not referring to any girl or any American nun working in the literacy campaign. We do not refer to these Americans.

[Moderator] Nor to the hundreds of committees of solidarity with Nicaragua in the United States headed by Jane Fonda, Marlon Brando and outstanding and progressive leaders and artists. Isn't that right, Doctor?

[Cruz] That is correct. And those who continue giving all of their moral support to the Nicaraguan revolution. And we are not referring to those representatives of the U.S. Congress who have shown a positive attitude, President Carter, or Ambassador Laurence Pezzullo, whom, I would say... [Cruz changes thoughts] For the first time we have a U.S. ambassador who understands what the relationship should be between Nicaragua and his country. For the first time, I have said repeatedly, even though we may have difficulties or serious differences with the United States, we are being treated like we should have always been treated, like an equal.

[Question] In the economic reactivation program, it is said that companies will be allowed a reasonable profit margin. What is understood as a reasonable margin? How is it going to be measured and controlled?

[Answer] We are implementing a system of mixed economy. This means that alongside a public sector, there will be a private sector, also strong and important. But this private sector is subordinate to the public sector. In order to make true social distribution, a true redistribution of economic benefits, it is necessary that the surpluses [word indistinct] the units, both in the area of people's property and in the private sector, retain part of these surpluses in order to have adequate capitalization to make this business attractive, that will give it an opportunity to continue to operate as a productive unit. But the majority, the most substantial portion of these surpluses, must go to a general social fund which will help to make effective this redistribution of (?profit).

[Question] In order to establish itself as a party, begin its campaign, the Sandinist Front has begun certain propaganda. I would like to know if it is valid for the Sandinist Front to use money belonging to the state, to the government fund, for this propaganda? If I am wrong, can you explain this?

[Answer] With pleasure. Very definitely, no party should use funds other than funds from its own treasury for political campaigns. Unfortunately, you are most certainly confused here. You are confusing what would be publicity for a certain party with work of the government, administrative work of public officials who are members of the Sandinist Front.

ARCE ACCUSES AFP, LA PRENSA OF MISREPRESENTATION

PA232155 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Comdr Bayardo Arce has described a report published by LA PRENSA as irresponsible, ill-intentioned and slanted. Arce held an important news conference in connection with the report published by the newspaper yesterday in which it is asserted that Nicaragua is supplying arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas:

[Begin Arce recording] In the first place, and as we have done on various occasions, we reiterate that neither the Nicaraguan Government nor the Sandinist National Liberation Front or any other force in our country is involved in the near civil war in El Salvador or anywhere else. We have stressed since the victory of our revolution that our main goal is to devote ourselves to the reconstruction process in our country and that in our opinion the best solidarity we Nicaraguans, and most particularly the Sandinists, can show to other peoples struggling for liberation is precisely to carry out our country's reconstruction, to achieve the gains for which our workers historically have struggled and to raise the living standard of Nicaraguans to show that peoples are capable not only of overthrowing dictators but of shaping their own destiny and building truly just and free societies for themselves.

In principle we must categorically, emphatically, definitely and roundly reject any charge that Nicaragua or the Sandinists are meddling in the internal affairs of any country. This must be absolutely clear.

However, we must stress, and above all criticize, the irresponsible, tendentious and ill-intentioned attitude of some sectors of the international, and even the local, press which, despite our repeated [word indistinct], are trying to distort events and facts to give the impression that we are involved in the situation in other countries. In recent days, that is, since yesterday we have noticed how international agencies have tried to involve us in the international situation of two countries which we regard as highly sensitive cases.

On the one hand, a report has been published allegedly quoting a member of the Colombian M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrilla movement as saying that he is in secret contact with the Sandinists. That report is irresponsible because it does not even identify the person who allegedly made the statements. It is also irresponsible because it is an attempt to strain relations between Colombia and Nicaragua, which are currently trying to negotiate, in a civilized and mature way, a problem of a territorial and sovereign nature involving Roncador and Quitasueno cays and the Providencia and San Andres islands.

In other words, an attempt has been made through this report--which is obviously a machination, because no responsible source is quoted--to bring about friction, estrangement and conflicts between Colombia and Nicaragua because accusing the Sandinists is tantamount to accusing Nicaragua.

Moreover, we noticed today in the newspaper LA PRENSA the irresponsible, and we dare say ill-intentioned, way in which it headlined a report from El Salvador. It said Nicaragua is providing the arms sent to El Salvador.

The report supposedly quotes an alleged member of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. We do not know if he was a leader. We do not believe an individual of such low moral stature could have been a leader. Regardless of the internal situation in El Salvador, which we respect, this individual [illegible] quit an organization to which he says he belongs and claims to have led. We cannot attach credibility to anyone with such low moral standards as that. Therefore, we question the reliability of his statements.

Worse still, reading with a sense of responsibility the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE report... [changes thought] By the way, AFP seems to be showing its true colors--because it also carried the report from Colombia and is also putting out reports from Nicaragua--as an agency devoted to distorting the situation in Nicaragua and creating problems for it.

The report in question says that, according to this individual, whose name apparently is Otero, the arms are smuggled into the country across the Guatemala and Honduras borders; that they are of U.S. manufacture; that they are purchased on the international black market and that the Cuban and Nicaraguan governments are in charge of making the shipments.

The preposterousness of these assertions must be stressed. How could the Nicaraguan and Cuban governments be sending arms to El Salvador from Guatemala and Honduras? The charge is altogether illogical and unacceptable. Any normal thinking person will realize that this is a machination. In the final analysis what this individual says is that the Salvadoran guerrillas purchase the arms on the black market, that the arms are smuggled from Guatemala and Honduras and that Nicaragua and Cuba are in charge of making the shipments. At no time is it said that Nicaragua is supplying the arms. Yet we can see in this case the ill intention of LA PRENSA when it says Nicaragua is supplying the arms. [end recording]

RADIO SANDINO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES LA PRENSA

PA182120 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Wilfredo Lopez Balladares commentary: "Finger on the Sore"]

[Excerpt] Let us say it without any rhetoric or without beating around the bush--putting not only the finger but the whole hand on the sore: LA PRENSA has become--by the work and virtue of the politicians who lead it, although one of them is a well-known poet--the mouthpiece of the reactionary restoration and the spokesman of the economic interests that want reform rather than revolution.

Just as revolutionary leader Daniel Ortega said, the newspaper which was formerly directed by the courageous and unselfish patriot, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, is directed by intelligent men who know what they are writing about and of whom it can't be said that they do not know what they want or that they are wrong.

Naturally, the reactionary conservative approach of LA PRENSA strategists is not sheltered behind a well-known and quarrelsome news reporting challenge. On the contrary, their method of misinformation is the subtlety and ambiguity of their reports and the rightist slant of their articles on page two. If we were to abide by the language of their writers and their extremism, we would think that they are revolutionaries who support the revolution and that the only thing they are doing is stating their objections to the mistakes of the process within a free country.

In sum, any distracted reader who reads the pages of LA PRENSA superficially and without a critical view would have the impression that its guidance is that of the Sandinist revolutionaries. The writers of the newspapers claim that they are Sandinists just like the Sandinists. They claim that they are democratic just like the forces which make up the patriotic front. They allegedly are in favor of national unity, against any foreign intervention and advocate the defense of our natural resources. They claim that they are [word indistinct] of minds from which the light of equilibrium and perfection shines. In sum, they smell like the sanctity of a medieval convent.

Why are they subtle? Why are they showing their claws halfway without showing Uncle Jimmy's marks? Why don't they proclaim their devotion to conservatism and openly publish their project for unrestrained capitalism--which is a false policy of representative democracy with an unbalanced law for the people as the government's guiding light?

They criticize on behalf of the people; they speak on behalf of truth and justice and as if they were participating in the revolutionary process when they are truly against it, because doing the opposite would represent their political deterioration in the eyes of the people. It would be like openly telling the workers that they are reactionaries and that they want nothing to do with the people.

Let us say clearly, without blind partisan feelings and with the broad and unitary spirit of the Sandinist National Liberation Front: Those who write in the pages of LA PRENSA are not revolutionaries but at best reformists.

GOVERNMENT JOINS BANANA MARKETING CORPORATION

PA182113 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Nicaragua has obtained a share in the multinational Banana Marketing Corporation [COMUNBANA] of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries [UPEB]. The COMUNBANA serves as an alternative for the marketing of bananas which in the past was exclusively handled by the transnational companies.

The simple ceremony was attended by Sergio Ramirez, member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, and Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca for Nicaragua, and COMUNBANA manager Alfredo A. Oranges and legal adviser Winston Espadafora.

COMUNBANA's stockholders are governments and government institutions of Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras and now Nicaragua. It is headquartered in Panama along with the UPEB.

Here is Sergio Ramirez' statement in reply to the words by the COMUNBANA general manager during the ceremony: [Begin recording] The revolutionary government of Nicaragua [words indistinct] gives us participation in the COMUNBANA. Our participation in COMUNBANA is extremely important as part of our country's policy of joining efforts with other poor countries of Latin America to (defend their products) in the international markets. We hope to establish real fronts of exporting countries, not only for bananas, but other products to try to defend our prices in the face of the big consumer countries which sell us their manufactured products. [end recording]

JUNTA CLEARS TWO MINISTERS IN COFFEE SCANDAL

PA222228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1554 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has cleared two Cabinet ministers, who were investigated regarding a coffee transaction at the end of last year, of any civil or penal responsibility. The government junta issued a communique today clearing Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, and Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro of any guilt.

At the request of the junta, the attorney general's office investigated whether there was any involvement by the two ministers in a coffee transaction conducted by the finance minister's sister. At the end of the investigation, the government junta has decreed that the coffee transaction "was perfectly legal and did not affect national interests in any way."

GRANMA REPORTS 23 JUN MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS

FL231751 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA, the official organ of the PCC Central Committee, reports in today's third edition that yesterday 130 antisocial elements departed Mariel port for the United States. By the time this edition of GRANMA went to press, eight boats from Florida remained at the port. Between Saturday and Sunday five vessels arrived from the United States.

ACCORD REACHED WITH BAHAMAS ON 10 MAY INCIDENT

PA212116 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cuba confirmed at the United Nations yesterday that it has agreed with the Government of Bahamas on a formula for an honorable solution to the problem that arose over the unjustified and unprovoked aggression against two Cuban fishing boats on 10 May.

In a letter to the president of the Security Council, the permanent Cuban delegation to the United Nations says that our country will compensate the families of the four Bahamian crewmen lost and make reparations for the ship sunk in the action. The document further states that the events of last 10 May have no precedent in the history of Cuban-Bahamian relations and that they broke the adequate norms of conduct that had always been observed by Bahamian Government ships which between 1971 and 1980 detained Cuban fishing boats on eight occasions.

UN MEETING ON PALESTINE TO BE HELD OVER U.S. OBJECTIONS

FL201135 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The nonaligned countries movement will overcome U.S. opposition to a special meeting next month of the UN General Assembly to examine the tragedy of the Palestine people, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Koury has stated in New York. He is the movement's president at the United Nations. The Cuban diplomat said at a press conference held at the United Nations that this was one of the agreements reached by the plenary session of the nonaligned movement at the United Nations. Ambassador Roa Koury recalled that the signature of 76 nations is required for the convocation of this special session. He said that more than 76 countries have already said they will request the meeting.

PEREZ HERRERO MEETS WITH CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY OFFICIAL

LD222213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba--Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has met with Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in Havana. The representatives of the two communist parties discussed an extensive spectrum of questions from the sphere of education, science and culture.

Relations With Czechoslovakia Praised

PA181721 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Czechoslovakia and Cuba continue strengthening their political and economic relations.

Politically, this can be seen in the support that Czechoslovakia has given to Cuba's firm decision to defend its socialist ideal against the threats and provocations of U.S. imperialism.

On the occasion of the 20 anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic president and Communist Party secretary general, sent a message to the main Cuban leader Fidel Castro, condemning U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean and saying that they represent a direct threat to Cuba's sovereignty. Husak referred to the successful development of relations between the two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism. He also praised the Cuban people for their great heroism displayed in building and defending the socialist fatherland. In his message on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Czechoslovakia, Husak also said that Cuba has earned an exceptional prestige and firm international position, thanks to its efforts on behalf of world peace, progress and good relations; and also for the aid given to countries struggling for their national independence and to those freed from the imperialist yoke.

Czechoslovakia has provided multilateral aid to Cuba since the victory of the revolution. But very important to the development of their relations were the visits made by Fidel Castro to Czechoslovakia in 1972 and Husak to Cuba in 1973.

Regarding their economic and commercial relations, it can be said that they improved once Cuba joined COMECON in which Czechoslovakia plays an important role. This has decisively contributed to the development of our economy, which has progressively increased industrial production. Since then, Czechoslovakia has become an important supplier of electric power plants, equipment for sugarcane mills, dairy farm equipment, cement factories and other industrial installations. Czechoslovakia is also helping Cuba with experts who are cooperating in the development of various industrial activities in Cuba and is training over 2,500 young Cubans in the textile industry. On the other hand, Cuba sent to Czechoslovakia unrefined sugar and other agricultural products, nickel and copper.

The Cuban-Czechoslovak commission recently met in Havana to discuss economic, scientific and technical matters. During this meeting it was announced that Czechoslovakia will install in Cuba two electric power generators of 250 megawatts each and will participate actively in the citrus fruit development program, geological exploration, mining and in the pharmaceutical and mechanical industries. In relation to the electric power plants, it can be said that almost one fourth of the electric power plants installed in Cuba come from Czechoslovakia and that the thermoelectric plant in Nuevitas is building blocks of 125 megawatts. These facts are proof of how in a relatively short period of 20 years, two countries with similar objectives, socialist construction, but with different economic standards, can channel their relations and make them a model of what in reality should be the relations between an underdeveloped socialist country and a developed one.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA SIGNED

FL201841 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1741 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] At the protocol hall of the Foreign Ministry in Havana City, the instruments ratifying the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and socialist Ethiopia were signed at noon today. Vice Foreign Minister Dr Pelegrin Torras de la Luz signed for the Cuban side and Hailu Kebede, charge d'affaires ad interim of that fraternal country's embassy in Cuba, for Ethiopia.

Torras de la Luz noted that the document signed today constitute one more step forward in the fraternity of two peoples united by their sons' blood in the defense of their rights to freedom and to decide their destiny. For his part, Hailu Kebede expressed gratitude for the Cuban revolution's cooperation with socialist Ethiopia and referred to the aid given in physicians and builders, among many others.

SRV OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO SIGN 5-YEAR PROTOCOL

FI231249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Nguyen Van Lam, Vietnam's vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has arrived in the Cuban capital on an official visit. Nguyen Van Lam, who is also member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Secretariat, will sign the final protocol of coordination plans between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cuba for the next 5-year period.

Talks Open

FL231806 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Official talks on the coordination of economic and social development plans of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba for the 1981-1985 5-year period opened this morning in Havana. The talks will conclude with the signing of a protocol. The Vietnamese delegation is headed by Nguyen Van Lam, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Secretariat, vice prime minister and minister of planning, while our country's delegation is headed by Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board.

During the talks, which are being held in the atmosphere of sincere and fraternal friendship and understanding characterizing the relations between Cuba and Vietnam, topics dealing with economic cooperation and trade between the two countries for the next 5-year period are being discussed as well as other matters of an economic nature and of mutual interest.

FAR MARKS KAMPUCHEAN ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

FL201812 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] In a ceremony held at the training center for revolutionary navy lower level specialists, the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] have marked the 19th anniversary of the founding of Kampuchea's revolutionary armed forces. The event was chaired by Comrade Preach Sun, member of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and that fraternal country's ambassador to our fatherland, and Frigate Capt Juan Rodriguez Acosta, director of the training center.

In their speeches, the Kampuchean ambassador and Frigate Captain Rodriguez referred to the close ties of friendship between the two peoples and their armed forces and the struggle being waged by our respective countries against imperialism and other reactionary forces trying to halt the revolutionary process developing in our two nations.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

OFFICIAL OF EMBASSY IN COLOMBIA ARRESTED FOR M-19 TIES

PA201455 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Tito Livio Tiburcio, secretary general of the Dominican Republic Embassy in Colombia and a former hostage of the Marcos Zambrano commando unit guerrillas who took over the embassy early this year, has been arrested in his country for alleged involvement with the Colombian guerrilla group, 19 April Movement. He spent a month with the guerrillas who were holding the ambassadors hostage. He was questioned by the (?F-2) upon his release in Colombia and forced to return home.

By the same token, the Dominican Government has asked Ambassador Diogenes Mallol, who was also a hostage, to look into the political affiliation of Nelson de la Cruz Rivas, an alleged Dominican newsman, who was arrested during the embassy incidents.

GRENADA

BISHOP INTERVIEWED ON TERRORIST ATTACK

FL231459 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] [Program in progress when station came on the air] [Bishop recording in English] ...country that we have ever attempted or anybody has ever attempted to hold seven marches together on the same day. Marches, of course, have been held in the past but usually in one place. Today we are able to hold seven of these marches and in each of them the mood was really, really very good. The anti-imperialist feeling, the anti-imperialist consciousness, the fighting (stand) of the Grenada masses was really very, very obvious for us to see. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop said that women were particularly angry because the two people who were (?killed) were women, and two more critically wounded are also women. He said that this had really inflamed the women in Grenada. Bishop also said that the mood among the youths, students and working people is also very high. He then pointed out: [Begin Bishop recording] Fighting imperialism certainly is going to [words indistinct]. They must now realize, if they were not sure before, that the people of free Grenada are in fact prepared to die to defend their country and to fight for their rights. [end recording]

The Grenadian prime minister then talked about the people's readiness to defend their revolution. He recalled that on the very evening of the day of the attack he called on the people telling them that the time has come to greatly increase the size of the militia. Therefore, he added, we announced the start of a massive recruiting drive for new militia cadres, that began today, and the response so far has been tremendous. Several thousands of people signed up today. Two hundred recruitment teams move around the country in this recruiting drive. Recruitment also took place at the end of the marches.

Bishop then said: [Begin Bishop recording] Our aim is to get at least another 20,000 people, 20,000 comrades in Grenada to join the militia. The way we see it at this point is that what is required most of all for us to successfully combat imperialism is to prepare our people to wage a people's war, so in the event of any external aggressive attack, in the event of any mercenary invasion, in the event of any CIA-inspired attack, our people will be in the position where they themselves could defend the country. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop then underscored that the morale is extraordinarily high. Imperialism has undoubtedly made a serious mistake by launching this attack. It has only had the effect of getting our people much more united, much more energetic, much more determined and much more conscious of what imperialism stands for. They are certainly ready to stand up and fight. The Grenadian prime minister was then asked if he wanted to send a message to the Cuban people, and this was his answer.

[Begin Bishop recording] Yes, in fact one of the main examples all of us have been using at this period is the Cuban experience. We have been pointing to our people today, and I did so last night in a national broadcast, that the example of the Cuban revolution is precisely the example that we must look to at this time. Because everything that is happening in our country now, that has been happening over the past 15 months, the people of Cuba have [word indistinct] over the past 20 years, the past 21 years. [end recording]

Maurice Bishop recalled the explosion of the French merchant ship La Coubre in the port of Havana in 1960, loaded with arms and ammunition for the nascent revolution. He recalled the fight against the counterrevolutionary bands organized by the CIA in the Escambray Mountains and the U.S.-organized mercenary invasion of Cuba through the Bay of Pigs, and the most-recent sabotage of a Cuban airliner off the coast of Barbados in 1976. He recalled to the Grenadian people the many sacrifices of the Cuban people, the U.S. blockade against Cuba, the presence of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, of the several attempts to assassinate Cuban leaders, in particular, Fidel Castro. Maurice Bishop pointed out to the people that, therefore, the only way they could go forward is that we continue to be conscious of the fact that imperialism will always try to roll back any progressive revolution or any progressive movement in the [words indistinct] which is trying to reap benefits for its people in fighting against international exploitation.

[Begin Bishop recording] The Cuban revolution, therefore, has been extremely important and we have been reminding our people of the tremendous debt of gratitude that we in Grenada owe to the Cubans for having had the first revolution in the Americas in 1959. As we always say, without the Cuban revolution there could have been no Grenada revolution and, therefore, all again I would like to say to our Cuban comrades is to thank them for their fine example, to thank them for their solidarity, for their fraternal assistance, for the tremendous areas of cooperation which they have helped us with over the past 15 months and to assure them that together we shall go forward, that Grenada and Cuba united, we must win. [end recording]

The Grenadian prime minister, Maurice Bishop, then asked the journalist to convey in the name of our people and our party our warmest and strongest feelings of solidarity to all of the people of your country and, particularly, to Comrade Fidel and the other members of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

[Begin Bishop recording] And I am also on behalf of the Cuban comrades who are living and working in Grenada. I know that they would like me to say how glad they are to be in Grenada and how happy they would be to know that tonight I have the opportunity to speak to their country. [end recording]

You have just listened to an interview witn Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on the recent imperialist-inspired terrorist action carried out in his country.

BOMB-MAKING MANUAL FOUND IN SUSPECT'S HOME

PA240325 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The security forces have discovered a manual on how to make a time bomb at the home of (?Sean) Phillips, who was killed in a gun battle last Thursday evening.

After last Thursday's bombing at the Queens Park, police discovered that the bomb that exploded was [words indistinct] timing device. The manual found [words indistinct] guerrilla warfare, how to make a time bomb of the type used in Thursday's attack, and techniques for making other types of explosives. The book also showed how to attach a time bomb to a wall so as to destroy whole buildings and to assassinate people. The exact origin of the book is not yet known, but books of this type are not available in Grenada.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION CALLS FOR MASSIVE RECRUITMENT

PA240329 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The (NGM) National Women's Organization has called for the massive recruitment of women into the Peoples Revolutionary Militia and the (NWO). The massive drive is being called in honor of two sisters, (Laurie Humphrey) and (Laureen) Charles, who were both murdered in last Thursday's bomb attack at the Queens Park.

Speaking to [words indistinct] yesterday, the representatives of the (NWO) said the organization recognizes that if women are to play a part in the revolution, they must become politically organized and militarily prepared.

[Words indistinct] organizations will be embarking on a house-to-house campaign to recruit women into both organizations. A special award will be given to the group which recruits the most women into its organization and into the peoples militia.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PLANS TO SOLVE ENERGY PROBLEMS

FL231540 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 19 Jun (CANA)--The Grenada Government has announced plans which it said are designed to help it meet complex problems in energy.

The government has invited qualified students to join a long term work study programme which is divided into three phases:

--Involvement as research assistant in the planning division, including attending energy-related seminars and short-term training courses;

--Further studies after two years in energy-related fields such as energy planning, petroleum economics or geology, and;

--Return to Grenada to help in a senior capacity in the work of the energy unit of the Finance and Planning Ministry.

Two posts for research assistants have been established with candidates expected to collect and compile statistics on the importation and storage of petroleum products.

The candidates will also gather data on sales of these products and analyse available information to determine important trends and charges in overall energy consumption patterns.

They will liaise with the computer centre of the Finance Ministry to ensure a "high degree of computerisation," of data and interpretation of computer print outs.

Candidates will also monitor and computerise price developments of petroleum products.

JAMAICA

ARMY TO RELEASE STATEMENT ON ATTEMPTED COUP

FL231739 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The chief of staff of the Jamaica Defense Force [JDF], Brig Robert Neish, is expected to issue a full statement later this afternoon on last night's unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government in a military coup. A spokesman for the JDF confirmed that three army officers and 23 noncommissioned officers have been detained in connection with the plot. He declined to give their names. However, JBC news has learned that the three officers are Capt (James) of the 1st Battalion, Lieutenant (Reed) of Headquarters Company and Lieutenant (Argyll) of the armored car V-150 unit. The civilian held is Mr (H. Charles Johnson), an ex-policeman and president of the so-called Jamaica United Front, a rightwing front party.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in Jamaica has denied reports that its military attache, Mr (Ingraham), has been making frequent visits to Up Park Camp holding a series of meetings with army personnel. As word of the unsuccessful coup against the Jamaican government broke yesterday, JBC learned that over the past few months Mr (Ingraham) has been holding a number of meetings with JDF members, so much so that questions were directed to the chief of staff about the [words indistinct].

However, contacted by JBC news, a spokesman for the U.S. mission merely stated that the embassy had no knowledge of the veracity of the news report. Asked to comment on the ill-fated coup, the spokesman said he had no comment on the matter and that any comment should come from the Jamaican Government. Reading from a prepared text, the spokesman said the behavior of the U.S. Government toward the Jamaican Government was in keeping with generally accepted diplomatic practices.

Following the uncovering of the plot, we asked several political leaders to comment. Among them was the general secretary of the People's National Party, Dr D. K. Duncan, and a deputy leader of the opposition Jamaican Labor Party, Pearnel Charles, who said the party knew nothing of the plan.

JLP leader Edward Seaga is now on his way to Washington by way of Miami. It is expected he will hold a scheduled news conference today.

Responses to the attempted coup have also come from abroad, among them being the general secretary of the People's Progressive Party in Guyana, Dr Cheddi Jagan. [Begin Jagan recording] I hope that the Jamaican Government will deal with the matter very firmly and put a stop to the attempts of the reactionary forces to assume power by undemocratic means and establish regimes of real change [words indistinct]. [end recording]

JLP TO BOYCOTT HOUSE SESSIONS IF THOMPSON NOT REMOVED

FL232135 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jun 80 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] The JLP yesterday announced a boycott of sittings of the House of Representatives unless National Security Minister and MP for Western St. Andrew, the Hon. Dudley Thompson, "is relieved of ministerial responsibility" or the speaker of the House "ensures that he does not attend sittings" of the house.

The J.L.P. announcement came in the continuing controversy over the Supreme Court ruling which legally invalidated the nomination and election of Mr. Thompson to the West St. Andrew seat in 1978.

Opposition leader Edward Seaga said: "A stand has to be made in order that the government be made to understand that the law is above government and not government above the law."

The statement said that for the JLP members to continue sitting in the House "would be to legitimize the illegality of and condone the constitutionality of the government." [The House of Representatives meets next on June 24.]

Police Again Request Removal

FL232140 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] A call on Prime Minister Manley "to remove the incumbent minister of national security forthwith," was made yesterday by three branch boards of the Police Federation meeting in Kingston.

The call was made in a resolution passed by a joint meeting of the branch boards of Kingston, the mobile reserve at Harman Barracks, and the police training school at Port Royal.

The resolution cited "undue embarrassment and civil action" which would ensure resulting from the invalidation of any bill, act, rule, proclamation or administrative directives made or signed by the minister, the Hon. Dudley Thompson, if the Appeal Court ruled against his appeal of a supreme court judgment declaring unlawful and unconstitutional his July 18, 1978, nomination to contest the August 3, 1978, by-election in Western St. Andrew to the House of Representatives.

The Police Federation at its 36th annual conference in Kingston on May 27, through its chairman, Inspector Johnson McBeth, had called for the removal of Mr. Thompson as national security minister as the federation said it was "unwise and unsafe" to keep him in the post. Inspector McBeth had also charged political interference with the force.

Some 600 delegates at the Police Federation conference passed a resolution calling for Mr. Thompson's removal as minister. Since then, both the St. James and St. Catherine boards of the Police Federation have come out in support of Inspector McBeth's speech.

Bar Association Stand

FL232145 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The council of the Jamaican Bar Association yesterday recommended that the minister of national security, the Hon. Dudley Thompson out of respect for the court, the Parliament and the Constitution should not continue to sit in Parliament until the appeal of the Justice Wright ruling has been heard.

ST. LUCIA

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST GRENADA BOMB INCIDENT

PA200006 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[From "The News Tonight"]

[Text] In a related development, news reports reaching RFG say that there have been demonstrations in St Lucia and the capital to protest against the people who may have been responsible for this afternoon's blast in St Georges, which has already left two people dead and several others injured.

URUGUAY

COMMUNIST CELL BROEKN UP, ARMS CONFISCATED

FY211215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Jun (AFP)--The breakup of a cell of the armed branch of the outlawed Communist Party in the interior of the country and the detention of 25 of its members and confiscation of arms and subversive propaganda were reported today by Uruguayan military authorities.

According to the communique released by the Public Relations Office (DINARP), the event took place in Rio Negro Department, 308 km northwest of Montevideo, on a farm at Villa San Javier, a town founded by Ukrainian, Belorussian and Russian immigrants. The report adds that the members of the Communist Party armed group operated at the cultural center of the town where they gave classes in armed combat and political indoctrination.

After reporting the confiscation of shoulder and hand guns without specifying quantities and origin, and of subversive propaganda of Soviet origin, the document adds that radio equipment and spare parts were also confiscated together with manuals on the assembly of the equipment.

It is reported that among those detained there are two professionals who obtained their diplomas at the Moscow Energy Institute and at the "Patrice Lumumba" University, as well as university students. All those detained have been put at the disposal of military justice. The Communist Party and other pro-Marxist organizations have been outlawed in Uruguay since June 1973.

SURINAME

LAWS CONTROLLING NATURAL RESOURCES TO BE INTRODUCED

FL201420 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Monday (CANA)--Suriname will introduce laws designed to control the country's natural resources, according to Prime Minister Henck Chin-A-Sen.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen, outlining the government's programme for 1980-82, said that the administration will promulgate a mining act, a forestry act and a law providing for more effective use of lands.

But in an interview with a French journalist, he played down any suggestions of immediate nationalization, leaving the door open for possible takeovers in future.

Suriname's mineral resources, chiefly bauxite, are mined by two foreign companies--the Suriname Aluminium Company and Billiton, while forestry resources are handed by Brunyzeel, a Dutch corporation.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen also announced that the government will set up a special bureau to chart a more efficient use of the nation's minerals.

Establishment of the bureau also comes under the government's 1980-82 priority programme.